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The second part of the book is given up to a detailed examination of the various charges against Richard and the attempted proving of his innocence, after which, in part II., ch. v., we have "Henry Tudor in the Dock" and this unfortunate prince is shown to be the real criminal and to have used Richard as a shield. It is only surprising that Henry VII. is not made responsible for the murders of Henry VI. and of Clarence as well. Another statesman whose character is blackened by Sir Clements is Cardinal Morton, whom he holds responsible for practically all the charges against Richard III. found in the contemporary chronicles and for the *Life of Richard III.* usually attributed to Sir Thomas More. Every obscure reference in the sources of the time is made definite and full of meaning—"the children" referred to in July, 1484, can be none other than the young princes, still alive, "the Lord Bastard" of 1485 is certainly the young Edward V., because he is called "Lord" and not just "Bastard". And so it is assumed that the survival of the princes into the reign of Henry VII. is proved, Richard is entirely guiltless of their death, as he has been shown to be of all other crimes charged against him, and Henry VII. is the villain of the later fifteenth century. The reasoning that Sir Clements Markham uses is very ingenious but hardly convincing, and he does not improve his case by attempting in his closing chapter to show that Mr. Gairdner is inconsistent in his portrayal of Richard.

Historically speaking such a work is a mistake. A calm, careful, judicious examination of the evidence in regard to Richard III. has already been made by Mr. Gairdner and his judgment is that unless fresh original material can be discovered we must continue to accept in large part the traditional view as to his moral character. Sir Clements Markham does not bring forward new evidence of any great value and yet he acquits Richard of all crime or baseness, making him a model son and brother, a noble king, and a loving uncle. The picture he gives of Richard is far more inconsistent with what is certainly known of him than that given by Mr. Gairdner in his excellent biography.

Nothing but praise can be bestowed on the general appearance and typography of Sir Clements's book. There is an admirable portrait of the king prefixed to it, a number of interesting tables and genealogies, and in the back an excellent map of the battle of Bosworth. Errors in printing are seemingly lacking and the style of the book is thoroughly readable and clear.

N. M. TRENHOLME.

*The Censorship of the Church of Rome and its Influence upon the Production and Distribution of Literature.* Volume II. By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, Litt.D. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. Pp. vi, 510.)

IN the first volume of his *Censorship of the Church of Rome*, Dr. Putnam had carried the history of Indexes other than Roman down to

the beginning of the nineteenth century; in his second volume he goes back a step to treat of the Index to Benedict XIV. of 1758, and then carries his narrative down to the present day. But the arrangement of the volume is by subject rather than chronologically, and so we find chapters devoted to the Treatment of the Scriptures under Censorship, the Monastic Orders and Censorship, Examples of Condemned Literature, and the Censorship of the Stage. In this arrangement of his material Dr. Putnam has only followed the example of Reusch, whose work has been the chief source of his text and references, as was the case in the first volume. Dr. Putnam is quite right in stating that the "Index lists are marvels of bibliographical inaccuracy", but can he cite any instances of a misunderstanding of the subject of the books, and of the language in which they were written, as remarkable as those of which he himself is guilty? Reusch (II. 119) cites the title "*Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigensis tributa in libros duos, opera et studio T. J., d. i. Thomae James, London 1600*"; in the work before us (II. 7) it appears as "the Cantabrigensis tributa of Thomas James". Usher's "*Gravissimae quaestiones de christ. ecclesiarum . . . continua successione et statu historica explicatio*" (Reusch, II. 119) is cited as "*Gravissimae Quaestiones de Christ, Ecclesiarum*" (II. 7). The title of a French controversial work, "*L'Antechrist Romain opposé à l'Antechrist juif du Card. Bellarmin, du Sieur Remond et autres*" (Reusch, II. 129), is abridged and emasculated as "Remond's treatise '*L'Antichrist Romain opposé à l'Antichrist Juif du Bellarmin*'" (Putnam, II. 2).

The narrative of Reusch stops with the early eighties of the last century; Dr. Putnam's own note-books seem to have supplied him with but few of the more recent attempts on the part of the Roman church to arrest the progress of modern science and criticism, and of general intelligence. The sub-title of the book calls for the chapter on the Censorship of the State and by Protestants, of which the title is promising but the contents disappointing, as it is only a mild exposition of the apologetic work of Hilgers. This Jesuit writer is indebted to Reusch for most of his material, Dr. Putnam has already utilized that material in the first volume of his work; he accepts at this point, without criticism, the misinterpretations of the facts and the fallacies in the arguments of a controversial work. As the latest official statement of the purpose and intent of the Index, Dr. Putnam, in the chapter on the Literary Policy of the Modern Church, cites in full four of the documents prefatory to the Index of 1900, issued by Leo XIII.; but his failure to cite the source of his translation leaves his readers in doubt as to the meaning of the Latin original. In the final chapter on the Authority and Results of Censorship, where he confines himself almost entirely to repeating Reusch's citations from papist apologists, the omission of his authority's sane comments leaves one in doubt of the true statement of the matter, and of Dr. Putnam's own opinion of the effect

of the institution in the past, and as a present-day problem. Both a problem and a danger, because in the same year in which Pius X. has issued a syllabus to counteract the influence of the German Catholics' League against the Index, the authorities of one of the greatest public libraries in the United States have gone out of their way to prevent the admission of Fogazzaro's *Il Santo*, and to withdraw from circulation vernacular translations of the Bible, certain volumes of Carducci's works, and that dangerous heretical work Dickens's *Child's History of England*.

GEORGE L. HAMILTON.

*Queen Hortense and Her Friends, 1783-1837.* By I. A. TAYLOR.

In two volumes. (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907. · Pp. xii, 310; viii, 328.)

APART from the two emperors the members of the Bonaparte family were, at best, uninteresting mediocrities, but three of the Bonaparte wives, the Empresses Josephine and Eugénie and Queen Hortense, have never ceased to be the objects of the greatest interest. The winning personalities with which these three women graced the imperial court contributed in no small measure to the glory and success of the two emperors. The very brilliancy of their success as allied members of the imperial family made them the objects of bitter jealousy within the family and of intense hatred from enemies of the Bonapartes. Devout and enthusiastic admiration has been rendered to them by some writers, while others have reviled them as royalties and defamed them as women. Some women in their positions might have received exact justice from their biographers, but women of their characters and temperaments cannot expect it, for they are destined to be well hated or well loved, and the more exalted their position, the more intense the love or the hatred. To the historian these women are of slight importance for they had little influence in matters of state. They interest, rather, the thoughtless throng which delights in the gossip of high society and the sorrows of the unfortunate, and delights supremely in the stories of court life and the tribulations of unfortunate queens. Even compared with her mother and her daughter-in-law, the importance of Hortense is slight, and interest attaches to her chiefly as a queen to be pitied.

While Miss Taylor has produced an elaborate and conscientious study of the afflicted queen, the historian will find very little in it of service; those that weep over the sorrows of the great will find that the tragic element has not been developed in a racy style; and the seeker after scandal will find that element completely ignored, for the author is loathe to believe Hortense guilty of any lapse from virtue, and even casts serious doubt upon her supposed parentage of the Duc de Morny. There was need of a book in English on Queen Hortense. Miss Taylor has fairly supplied it, and incidentally has furnished the